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COUNTRY China

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Kanseichiyun, Tibetan Political Worker

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- 25X1A2g 1. Kanseichiyun, who went to Nanking as secretary of the Tibetan Trade Mission to China (see [redacted]), left Peiping for Shanghai in July (see [redacted]); however, he returned to Peiping almost immediately and went to Mukden, Harbin and Chita. He returned to Peiping on 5 September 1948 and left in early October for Tibet by way of India.
2. While in Harbin, Kanseichiyun attended the International Youth League Representatives' Conference which met from 5 to 7 August. Representatives from Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Tibet, China and Taiwan were present. Among those attending was MAO Wen-hua (毛文華), son of MAO Tse-tung. The Japanese representatives included one known as YAMAKI (山木) and two others; the representatives from Taiwan were WU (吳) and HSIAO (蕭). The aim of the conference appeared to be little more than that of permitting the representatives to become acquainted with each other and to give reports on "various matters". All the representatives stayed in the Harbin People's Hostel where they were well accommodated.
3. Kanseichiyun went to Chita immediately after the Harbin conference in order to confer with Shechanov, who is, according to Kanseichiyun, the director of the Comintern's Far Eastern Department, concerning the Tibetan Youth Revolutionary Party.
4. The aim of the Party, led by young lamas, is to carry out reforms on the present existing political system so as to make Tibet independent. As a result, their immediate objective is to use the Dalai Lama to expel the young Panchen Lama, who, being a Chinese from Tsinghai, is friendly to China and thus might be inclined to recognize China's sovereignty in Tibet. One of the primary aims of the Party is to end Tibet's relations with China in the hope of obtaining recognition of an independent Tibet. An anti-Panchen Lama movement, with a show of force backed by the Tibetan Youth Revolutionary Party took place in June (1947-1948) (sic). Actually, however, it turned out to be merely a dramatic anti-Kuomintang demonstration and was not a real coup-d'etat.
5. Shechanov stated that the uprising was not genuinely "revolutionary", that it was an act put on to deceive the people and that such hypocritical political movements could never receive Soviet support. Shechanov implied that Soviet assistance might be forthcoming if Tibet had a complete "democratic" revolution. Kanseichiyun

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states he refused to consider Shechanov's proposal that Soviet advisers be sent to Tibet and Shechanov's statement that all lamas were opium addicts. Matters regarding the Party were left for future discussions and Kanseichiyun returned to Peiping, having failed to secure the aid he sought, but inspired with other ideas (see below).

6. There are a number of reference books on Tibet in the National Library's Tibetan Research Office in Chita.
7. Upon his return trip from Harbin, Kanseichiyun stated he would soon return to Tibet to carry out his work which is to assist Tibet to rid herself of her corrupt feudal system. Certain domestic reforms are necessary, but it would also be necessary to take advantage of the current intricate international situation. Specifically, Kanseichiyun intends to push the following projects:
 - a. To organize a delegation to the USSR to negotiate a trade agreement, unless the present delegation to the United States could proceed directly to the USSR, which had been their plan when they left China but which Kanseichiyun now believes would be impossible.
 - b. To organize a coup-d'etat which would bring about the exile of the Panchen Lama.
 - c. To organize the Tibetans for a forthcoming revolution.

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